

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2462.

GEHR HITS BACK AT MCCROSSON- PARKER DITCHERS

He Takes Up the Charges Against His Own Methods of Getting Votes.

There is a hot fight in Congress over the passage of the Hawaiian Bill and some sensational charges are made by Arthur C. Gehr others against Col. Samuel Parker and his associates in favor of the Mitchell Commission recommended the passage of the Kohala Bill.

In a review of the statement presented to the Senate Committee on Islands and Porto Rico, which had consideration of the bill already passed by the House, Gehr says:

"Sirs: I desire to bring to your attention the wrong and injustice which will be done, not only to me and my associates, but to the homeowners and property owners in Hawaii, by the passage of Bill H. R. 97, which grants to a private corporation, the Hawaii Ditch Co., the right to construct ditches to divert water from the public

The bill is designed to avoid submitting to the laws and customs of the world, under which they would have to compete at public auction with giving all an equal chance, thus securing better terms for the water.

Your Subcommittee has reported this bill favorably on the ground of right in the Hawaii Ditch Co.

I think that the testimony, apparently disregarded, and to which attention is herein called, will bear out my objections to the passage of this measure.

He then reviews the evidence adduced before the commission and that the protest of the planters was disregarded. In this connection refers to the great stress laid upon the petition of Kohala property owners, and says:

The planters of Kohala, after learning the facts from the record, that they had been induced to sign a petition which was so presented item that they supposed that their interests were protected when, the contrary was the case, and, on the 16th of October, 1902, they signed a statement for presentation to the Subcommittee, saying that they signed the petition and the subsequent endorsement thereof, for the Hawaii Ditch Co., "under a misapprehension of the facts concerning the ditch proposition," disapproving of the pending bill, withdrawing the approval, and disapproving the amendment proposed by Senator Foraker.

The original of this statement was presented to the Chairman of the Subcommittee about November 1, 1902, but it is not included in record, nor is any mention made in the report, either of this statement or of the original petition and contention regarding the same.

The petition from the planters accompanies the report. Gehr asks the testimony of Mr. McCrosson before the full committee in Washington be disregarded on the ground that he refused to repeat the money under oath in Honolulu where it could have been contradicted.

Mr. Gehr also claims priority of right in the matter of surveying the district and then explains the attitude of the government officials saying that it was their intention only to offer the license at public auction.

As to charges of corruption Mr. Gehr says:—
Intimations and statements more or less direct, have been made by McCrosson, Mr. McClanahan and Samuel Parker, alleging impropriety of conduct between Gehr and the officials of the Territory of Hawaii. Those made by Mr. McCrosson late in October, 1902, and communicated by Gehr to the Chairman of the Subcommittee, in a letter of Nov. 1, 1902, were plain and direct charges of corruption of public officials of the Territory of Hawaii, and are worthy of investigation and report.

McCrosson claimed to have positive proof this time of the same, so far he has not, at least openly, preferred these charges. It is possible that his reason for neglect to prefer these charges up to the present time is that Gehr, in San Francisco, stated to McCrosson that the charges were absolutely false; that McCrosson knew them to be false; and that he, Gehr, would hold responsible for criminal libel to one who should make these charges under oath, so that there might come to find a father for the libel.

At a public hearing in Honolulu, Gehr requested the committee to investigate these charges. In the letter to the Chairman of the Subcommittee, dated Nov. 1, 1902, above referred to, Gehr again asked the Committee to look into and report on these charges.

In default of such investigation and report, Gehr holds that they should be counted for naught against him or the officials of the Territory, that the authors thereof should be held in contempt, as those unentitled to respectful consideration.

He says further:—
"In other words, Col. Parker, Ballou and McClanahan, were willing to join forces with Gehr et al. because of their close relations with the government officials, and Parker and McClanahan admit that they were willing to condone and profit by it."

In conclusion the letter to the Senate says:—
Samuel Parker is the "Deus ex Machina" of the Hawaii Ditch Co. Samuel Parker is the ex-Prime Minister in the cabinet of the former of Hawaii.

Samuel Parker is the owner of leases of large tracts of government lands which were issued under the monarchy for long terms, and at very high rentals (a condition which does not obtain under the present government of the Territory of Hawaii for lands of that class, and a condition which is severely deprecated by the officials of the Territory, and by the Subcommittee).

Samuel Parker (the Hawaii Ditch Co.) now asks Congress to give him additional rights to the lands of the Territory of Hawaii, in the large part of the remaining government lands in the District of Kohala, on terms which are much more advantageous to him than to the Governor and the Land Commissioner for the Territory were willing to concede to him and Gehr and to which both Samuel Parker and Gehr acceded in September, 1901.

See copy of license accepted by Parker and Gehr, as shown on pages

(Continued on page 5.)

REPUBLICANS CAUCUS ON HOUSE OFFICIALS

Discuss Plans for Two Hours But Adjourn to Permit Executive Committee to Make Recommendations.

After more than two hours, consumed in the discussion of ways and means, the caucus of majority members of the House held at Republican headquarters last evening, for the purpose of considering the filling of places in the organization of the lower house of the legislature, adjourned until this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the same place. Nothing was done beyond the choosing of the Rev. S. W. Bekewa of Hawaii as chaplain.

The meeting was long and earnest. There were many factors entering into the discussions and the nineteen members present displayed the greatest interest and the highest feeling in all that was said and done. Only Henry E. Jaeger of Kauai, was absent from the meeting, and it is expected that he will be present this evening, thus bringing out the full strength of the party. The only other person present during the entire evening was Prince Cupid, who as the leader of the party was invited to stay after the caucus was formally organized.

It became evident early in the evening that there had been reached an understanding between certain members, and the leaders of Jonah Kumala for the speakership were confident that nothing could prevent his election on the first ballot. To make sure of their results it was voted early, after a full understanding of the matter on the part of every member of the House, that the party should stick together, and that the men chosen on the part of the caucus, should receive the full strength of the Republican majority on the organization of the body on Wednesday.

It was developed too that Kumala would have even more votes for it was announced during yesterday that Home Rulers had agreed to vote for him, it was said at the instigation of Jease P. Makaihalo. The solidity of the strength of Kumala was said to be due in no small part to the active part taken in the fight by Senator W. C. Achi, who personally canvassed even up to the time of the caucus for his partner. There had been held during the day a caucus on the basis of the election of Kumala, the Island of Oahu with only seven members of the House, against 13 from out of town, having as well the control of the Senate organization, was placed at a disadvantage, and it was a close struggle.

When consideration of the candidates for the various places was taken up it was found that there had been made no recommendations from the executive committee of the party, and Secretary Atkinson was called in. He was not able to bind the committee as no action had been taken, and all that he could do was to ask that there be given time for a meeting of that committee, at which action as to recommendations might be made.

Prince Kubio was called into the matter and advocated this action. He said that it was the work of the committee which carried the election, and he wished to see some recognition of it. This decided the members and the caucus adjourned to meet again. The call for the meeting of the executive committee was issued for 1 o'clock this afternoon, at which time a list of candidates for the places will be submitted.

LEGISLATURE HAS PLANS.

The members of the majority party in the Lower House are devoting their attention principally to the county bill, and while they agree that there will be many more matters which will come before the session, they do not believe the time has come for making known their intentions for general legislation.

Jonah Kumala has some ideas which he will press. He said last evening that he thought it necessary that there be some restrictions on the presence within the fire limits of lumber piles. He said that if no wooden buildings were permitted within this district, there could not in reason be any lumber piles within the same limits. He will endeavor also to have the waterfront made more attractive by the changing of the unsightly piles so as to offer a pleasing sight to tourists.

W. W. Harris will devote much of his attention to the building laws, the licensing of engineers, and to the Torrens land bill, which he will introduce.

Frank Andrade will devote his attention to the land bill, too, but probably will give much time to the reforms in legal procedure which are advocated by the Chief Justice.

Henry Vida has bills for the bettering of the roads in the Fifth District, and as well a license law.

William Aylett will endeavor to secure the county bill in its best form, and to have certain amendments which will be of value to the people in doing away with any possible class distinctions.

G. F. Chillingworth will have his license bill and certain of the legal procedure measures on his hands.

John Gandall will devote his attention principally to the roads and bridges

BLIZZARD RAGING IN EAST, SOUTH AND MIDDLE WEST

A SON OF FORMER PRESIDENT GARFIELD BECOMES COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS UNDER NEW LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Blizzard storms are raging in the East, Middle West and South. There are general blockades of traffic and stock is perishing in various western states. The thermometer is below zero. The southern rivers are rising and floods are feared, particularly in the lower Mississippi valley.

Commissioner of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—James R. Garfield will be Commissioner of Corporations in the Department of Commerce. He is a member of the United States Civil Service Commission to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt. He is the second son of the late President Garfield and is a comparatively young man. For some time he practiced law with his brother, Harry A. Garfield, at Cleveland. While a member of the Ohio Legislature he secured the passage of the Garfield Corrupt Practices law.

Mate and Captain in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The inspectors of hulls and boilers have deprived Mate Olsen of his license and suspended Captain Pogue for a month because of their conduct at the time the *Crescent City* was wrecked.

Aid for the Sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The *O. S. S. Mariposa* sailed today with supplies for the sufferers by the tidal wave that swept the Tuamotu islands in the South Seas.

Our Venezuela Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Government may ask Queen Wilhelmina to select an umpire to decide upon the American claims against Venezuela.

Australia's Hot Wave.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 16.—A heat wave in Australia is burning all vegetation and undoing the advantages of the recent rainfall.

Lawton's Monument.

MANILA, Feb. 16.—The monument erected on the spot where General Lawton was killed has been unveiled.

Philippine Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Philippine Currency bill has passed the Senate.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Refined sugar was advanced five points today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—The collier *Florence* has been posted on the Merchants' Exchange as missing.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 16.—President Palma today signed the agreement granting the United States rights to coaling stations in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of George B. Cortelyou to be Secretary of the new Department of Commerce.

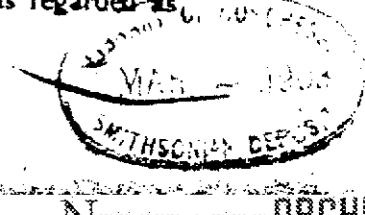
CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 16.—The Venezuelan vessels captured by the Allies during the blockade are being turned over to the Consuls of the United States.

ROME, Italy, February 16.—It is announced that the policy of Italy in the Balkan matter is to prevent any modification of the status quo, and the efforts of the Italian Government will be directed to this end, without regard to the benefit to any of the powers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported the Littlefield Trust publicity bill recently passed by the House. The committee has amended the bill in several important particulars. The radical features are distasteful to the Senate, and it is doubtful if the bill can pass in the form in which it came from the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The protocol of the United States for settlement of international claims against Venezuela is being prepared. It provides for a commission composed of one representative from each country interested. In event of disagreement the King of Spain is to appoint an umpire. The protocols of other claimants will conform to that of the United States.

LONDON, February 16.—Despite the denials of the Austrian officials the report is repeated here that Austria has mobilized forty thousand troops on the Balkan border. It is believed that armed intervention in the rapidly approaching trouble between Turkey and Bulgaria is inevitable, and developments are watched with the keenest interest. The British Parliament has assembled, and the crisis is regarded as graver every day.



PAT CROWE FOUND IN LIVERPOOL CITY

Long Sought Abductor of Young Cudahy Comes to Light at Last.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—Pat Crowe, the famous pugilist who is alleged to have been the kidnapper of young Edward Cudahy who was abducted, ransomed, and returned to his father, the millionaire pork packer of Omaha, has been located in Liverpool, England, after a search that has extended over the whole world.

The young son of Omaha Millionaire Cudahy was kidnapped three years ago. His abductors demanded \$25,000 from Cudahy before they would give up the youth and promised to do all sorts of dire things to the boy if this was not forthcoming. Cudahy drove into the country, handed over the coin to agents of the kidnappers, and on the day following the boy was returned home. Since that time no expense has been spared in an effort to capture the kidnappers.

William A. Pinkerton of Chicago says that Pat Crowe is an Irish-American and worked when a young man around the packing houses of Omaha and was city salesman for Cudahy. He developed into a hoodlum and was arrested for many petty offenses. In 1887 a man went to the house of a woman in Chicago—known as "Diamond Annie"—and robbed her of her necklace and earrings. Her cries for assistance brought the porter of the house, who was shot and seriously wounded by the robber, who made his escape. Two days after the police were notified by a pawnbroker that certain diamonds had been left with him, and he believed them to be the ones stolen from the woman. He notified the officers later that the man had returned and two policemen went to the shop and attempted to arrest the robber. Both officers were shot down and the man ran out, shooting every one who attempted to interfere. He was tripped by a newsboy and fell, and before he could recover was arrested by citizens. He was sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years, but was pardoned by Governor Altgeld after serving five years. He was next heard from in Minneapolis, where he perpetrated a daring street robbery and got away. He then went to Denver, where he entered a prominent jewelry store and stole a tray of diamonds. He ran with it but fell and was captured. He gave bail and ran away. He was arrested in Atlantic, Ia., for a robbery, but broke jail. He was arrested for a train robbery at St. Joseph, Mo., but broke jail there and took all the prisoners with him. He was later arrested by the Pinkerton agency in Cincinnati and taken back to Denver, where the case against him was compromised. He was arrested in St. Louis for working the "short change" game and served a short term in jail. He was later arrested in Chicago for complicity in the Northwestern Railway robbery, but proved an alibi. Rewards amounting to \$25,000 were offered by Cudahy for the capture of the kidnappers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It is estimated by the Russian ambassador that there are 100,000 destitute persons in Finland.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg in the latter part of December gave the following particulars of the situation there:

"The average grain crop gathered in Finland is valued at \$30,000,000. The estimated value of the 1902 crop is \$26,000,000. While this loss is generally distributed throughout Finland, it is almost total in the northern third of the country, where are the provinces of Uleaborg, Kuopio, Vasa, St. Michel and portions of Viborg.

"Peas and beans generally have failed, and the potato crop has not been gathered, the hay has rotted or been swept away by floods. So complete was the failure of vegetation that dead birds by the hundreds have been found in the forests. The present crop failure is the worst that has been experienced for the last fifty years.

"The unripe rye and barley which the people are forced to use make a bitter bread, which even the hungry horses refuse to eat. In some parts of the country bread is baked from barley husks and straw, mixed with a little flour, and is purchased by the needy people with their hoarded savings. Such bread contains very little nutrition and is extremely unwholesome. The peasants have expended all their money for flour and consequently are unable to buy clothing.

"It is estimated that 400,000 people will be entirely without food after Christmas."

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Three turf investment exchanges were raided today by the police and many arrests made. A large number of such companies have been organized of late. The investors are promised large weekly interest on their money. The companies use the money in betting on the races and in bribing trainers and jockeys so that they can always have a sure thing to bet on.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A warrant has been issued against Count Maurice de Bosdori for forging the name of Pierpont Morgan to securities.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 13.—In a hurricane which passed over this city today sixty persons were injured and great damage done to property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Max Thelan of the California State University won the intercollegiate debate today for the Carnot medal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Coal Strike Commission has ended its hearings and will render its decision in March.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—There is extreme cold weather throughout the State.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 13.—There were two deaths from bubonic plague in the city today and forty-four in the lazaretto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Venezuelan protocols have been signed and the blockade of the allies raised.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 13.—Bulgaria has made a semi-official denial that troops are being mobilized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—Insurance on the Florence, overdue at Honolulu, was quoted today at ninety per cent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Senator Elkins' bill amending the Interstate Commerce Law was passed by the House of Representatives today.

ROME, Italy, Feb. 13.—Cardinal Martinelli, formerly Apostolic Delegate to the United States, has been appointed by the Pope a member of the Congregation of Rites.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 13.—Germany has declined to purchase the Chilean warships of which a proffer was recently made. It is held that the ships are not of sufficiently modern type.

OLDEST WHITE WOMAN IN HAWAII OBSERVES HER NINETY-NINTH BIRTHDAY



Mother Gulick, the Oldest White Woman in Hawaii.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

In the same year that Alexander Hamilton fell in his duel with Aaron Burr, there was born a baby girl in the town of Lebanon, Conn., who is now known throughout Hawaii as Mother Gulick. Today she celebrates her ninety-ninth birthday, having been born on February 15, 1804, when Jefferson was President of the United States. For more than fifty years Mother Gulick has resided in Honolulu and is now the oldest white woman in the Hawaiian Islands. Those who remembered Mother Gulick's birthday were approaching, have been looking forward to a visit to her today at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sarepta Gulick, Gulick avenue, Kalihi.

Mother Gulick still retains her faculties to a marked degree and when seen by an Advertiser representative yesterday was engaged in running a sewing machine. It is her daily custom to read one of her favorite journals or papers, and while speaking of her past experiences she glanced occasionally at a new copy of the *Missionary Herald*, the reading matter being absorbed easily without any apparent effort.

Since the inauguration of the electric car system, she has taken frequent late afternoon rides to Manoa and Nuuanu Valley, but so far has not gone out to Kapiolani Park. Mother Gulick was the daughter of

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Minister Bowen expects that the Venezuelan protocols will be signed tonight at the British Embassy. A temporary delay was caused by Italy demanding an increase in the first payment similar to that of Germany. It finally waived this claim and it is anticipated that the last chapter in the negotiations will be closed this evening.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 14.—The Moro stronghold at Bayan has submitted peacefully to the American forces.

A concerted movement of the Constabulary against the ladrones is imminent. A hard fight is expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Elkins anti-Trust Bill passed by Congress has gone to the President for signature. This is the first of the many Trust bills introduced at this session to successfully run the gauntlet of Congress. It is anticipated that Roosevelt will sign the bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt today signed the bill creating a Department of Commerce, also the General Staff Bill. Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright is prominently mentioned as the head of the new Department which will be represented by an additional member in the Cabinet.

LONDON, England, Feb. 14.—Following the signing of the protocols, orders have been issued to warships to raise the blockade of Venezuelan ports. There is naturally great rejoicing throughout Venezuela. Between the Powers and the revolutionists the people have suffered great privation and much financial loss. Large cargoes of supplies are on the way.

AGENT MAY COME TO SETTLE FIRE CLAIMS AND BONDS

A new feature was added to the fire script and contracts with attorneys as well.

Secretary Carter said last evening that he hoped that there would be received full information very soon, as the action which was outlined in message would simplify the situation, and would make it possible for the whole affair to be settled up immediately. He said that he was not able to say just what might be done here with the million, as the bonds had not been negotiated, but probably there might be made some arrangement that would permit the application of the appropriation of federal cash without delay.

After the receipt of the message from Mr. Pratt, there being much in doubt as to its meaning, a message was sent to him asking that he repeat his dispatch, sending it fully, so that there would be no possible misconstruction of its meaning. This is expected to arrive today. As to the expenses, owing to the importance of the matter, it is not thought there will be any delay on the part of the Legislature in meeting the outlay of cash necessary to make possible the immediate payment of the money.

BRITISH COLUMN TAKES A NIGERIA STRONGHOLD

Cortelyou Goes Into President Roosevelt Cabinet—A Great Meteor Falls In Utah.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The punitive expedition to Nigeria occupied Kano. In a sharp engagement twelve British were wounded and three hundred natives killed.

Kano is one of the most remarkable of African cities. Its walls inclose a population of one hundred thousand people, who in houses built of mud. The streets are well laid out and lined trees. The city has thirteen gates (which are always closed at sunset) and is some twelve or fourteen miles in circumference. On the west it lies four square, but some of the walls are a little irregular.

The city has a King of its own, who was recently described follows by an Englishman:

"Those who visit the king of Kano on his throne must take their shoes, and even their stockings, and bow their heads to the ground. Three hours an English mission waited at the palace gates, and a low murmur arose, a pathway was suddenly cut, and a magnificient warrior pranced up and drew rein at our feet. This was the second man in the kingdom. The palace, a splendid specimen of mud architecture, was a mass of people, and the court yards crammed. While we stood in the judgment hall, which was thronged with well-dressed men squatting on the floor, suddenly all the instruments of music burst forth, our umbrellas were snatched from our hands, we were hurried into the king's splendid audience chamber. At the far end, on a rich red dais, was seated the king, wearing a black robe which covered everything but his eyes. He is said to be about 70 years of age and to be quite white but he is more probably colored."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has decided to appoint his secretary, George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Cortelyou's rise to a cabinet position has been rapid and unusual. Says the Saturday Evening Post:

"There is a man out in Ottumwa, Iowa, a quiet citizen retired, active life, who by a very small act turned Mr. Cortelyou into the which has led him steadily up to the present remarkable career. The man was entering the office of his brother in New York one day when he narrowly missed colliding with a young man whose seemingly pernicious state of mind made him careless of his direction. When the gentleman stepped into the office, he questioned his brother as to what he had done to the young man to cause him to be so dexterous. 'I did nothing,' was the answer, 'except to tell him I had nothing for him to do. He applied for work.'

"What can he do?"

"He is a stenographer."

"Send your office boy after him immediately," which was quickly done, and young Mr. Cortelyou (for it was he) stood before the two men.

"You are a stenographer?" was asked him.

"Yes, sir."

"How soon can you go to work?"

"This minute."

"All right. Hurry right over to the Post Office Department just left there, and while I was in the office I heard them say that I needed a stenographer badly. I think you will be in time to go place."

It is needless to say that Mr. Cortelyou hurried. He got the

CARACAS, Feb. 15.—There is great rejoicing here over the signing of the protocols and the raising of the blockade. President C. has telegraphed congratulations to Minister Bowen. The Matto Grosso solution is thought to be ended. It has developed that Andrew Carnegie offered to furnish \$360,000 to satisfy the German claims but Minister Bowen refused.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House has passed the Smith Bill with three hundred private pensions, which is the record for this kind of legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has appointed as members of the Alaska Boundary Commission, Secretary Root and Senator Lodge and Turner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—It is stated that former Congressman Woods will succeed John P. Irish as naval officer at this port.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—Five thousand cattle are starving in Colorado owing to the severe weather and the inaccessibility of forage.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 15.—An immense meteor fell near the city of Brigham producing an earthquake effect.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The police have raided the local concerns, making many arrests.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 15.—The epidemic of bubonic plague is increasing.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14.—The cold weather in this part of California has damaged fruit but slightly.

PANAMA, Feb. 14.—Colonel Robert Uribe has suicided. General Uribe is still active.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 14.—The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the Queen Regent Maria Christina of Spain, is dead.

ROME, Italy, Feb. 14.—Periodical reports of the failing health of the Pope are refuted by the remarkably good health which His Holiness is enjoying.

SOFIA, Feb. 14.—Officers of the Macedonian revolutionary committee in Bulgaria have been arrested. The government has placed a military cordon on the Macedonian border to demonstrate the readiness of Bulgaria to fulfill its international obligations.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Wm. J. Bryan was in this city in conference with Democratic leaders. He has issued a statement announcing that he positively will not be a candidate for the Presidency in the next campaign.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 14.—Great satisfaction over the outcome of the Venezuelan affair is manifest in the official circles of Germany. Though starting out on an equal footing with Great Britain and France, Germany finds herself the most-favored of the Allies by the final terms of settlement. The radical policy of Emperor William, which caused widespread comment and aroused fear for the results, is now hailed as a master stroke of statesmanship.

WRIGHT'S SHORTAGE HAVE A BILL

Prepare Plans to Control the Trade.

Treasurer A. N. Kepokai has presented his annual report to Governor together with the recommendations he desires to be made to the Legislature.

A treasurer's report deals almost entirely with statistics and shows amount of money collected and expended during the past two years, and the first day of January, 1903. Treasurer Kepokai asks that the Legislature make an appropriation to divide the Chinese fund for the year taken by Treasury Wright. In his report he says: "I further amend the reimbursement of the sum of \$17,449.91 due the Chinese being the amount of my predecessor's L. O. U.'s." This is the only item in the report to Wright's detriment.

Kepokai reports the receipts July 1st, 1902 to June 30, 1902 as \$172, from which must be deducted special road tax and land sales, \$89; leaving the total receipts, \$183; from this is deducted the amounts paid, \$2,159,646; still outstanding June 30, \$237,427; showing an amount of expenditure of \$86,230 over actual receipts of the government for the year.

cause of this increase the treasurer was compelled to borrow funds. When bank office there were \$832,789.05 and which is the only available sum and is not enough to meet the bill. A recommendation is made that the legislature be appealed to to revenue laws and to reenact the licensing law.

further recommendation is made to appropriate to meet the running expenses of the tax bureau to 20th of this year and also of the appeal courts.

Treasurer Kepokai recommends a appropriation of \$456,399 for his department, to be divided as follows:

treasury, including salaries \$ 33,600

bureau 150,000

au of Conveyance 27,840

entals 244,700

last amount includes the \$17,449 taken by Treasury Wright, and the sum of \$200,000 which is asked for payment of an installment on territory's debt.

report shows also the total amount collected in taxes for the six months ending December 30th. This total is \$1,250,111.35 and was as follows: Oahu, \$731,907.80; Molokai and Lanai, \$150,851.82; Maui, \$281,406.21; Kauai and Niihau, 45.50.

total income tax collected was \$35.63, of which Oahu paid almost all. Oahu paid \$186,006.27; Maui, \$492; Maui Molokai and Lanai, 18; and Kauai and Niihau, 88.

SSIP ABOUT W. O. SMITH'S VISITS

San Francisco Chronicle of Feb. 6th prints this from its Washington correspondent:

SHINGTOM, Feb. 5.—Some little story surrounds the visit here of W. O. Smith, who came from Honolulu, who came from land paradise at breakneck speed on the ostensible errand of heading off the nation providing for a national settlement on Molokai. As Congress has not at any time during the year had the slightest intention of such an act, and as the people of the wall were informed of this fact, a haste in coming here was somewhat extraordinary.

A story is current that the opposition to making Molokai a national colony was deftly worked up by San politicians and financiers to get a ditch bill through.

It is said the plan was to a show of desperate resistance to the leper scheme, which would be withdrawn on the assurance that the ditch bill would receive favorable consideration.

Smith is not charged with complicity in this scheme.

Senator Burton of Kansas has charged several matters desired by the San planters, notably that of im-

posing Chinese semi-slave laborers, his efforts have met no encouragement in either branch of Congress.

It is, in fact, too busy dodging the treaties and concocting a trust to bother with the territory.

Hawaii has a reputation, too, Washington, of being the center of political manipulators, and while its reputation is not doubt undeserved, it is proposed from that territory to be rigidly scrutinized. Senator Smith is authority for the statement that further legislation whatever may be done in Hawaii will be considered in this session.

WEAVER IS TO BE DREWS' ASSISTANT

Weaver, who has been engaged in the practice of the law here for many years, will be appointed Assistant Attorney General by Attorney General Mr. Weaver has been engaged by the Republican Central Committee, and his appointment was due to the approval of that

It is the intention of Attorney General Andrews and Deputy Peters to go to the court work, while the court will have charge of the office.

—Governor Wright of the Philippines has left Washington for his home, and expects to sail shortly from San Francisco via Manila.

Spokane will be the rector.

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Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month \$3.50

Per Month, Foreign \$3.75

Per Year \$3.00

Per Year, Foreign \$3.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY, : : : FEBRUARY 17

FUTURE OF SCHOOLS

The disposition manifested by members of the Legislature from the other islands to make a point of the section of the County bill which provides for the management and control of the school system, is one which needs something more than sentiment to back it up. There seems to be a feeling, in fact that there has been publication, that the Board is at work to manufacture sentiment toward retaining local control, all of which is without foundation in fact, if members of the Board are to be taken as competent witnesses. They work without compensation and their only reward is that the public school system of Hawaii is second to none in the United States.

The placing of the control of the schools in the hands of county or precinct boards will mean that there cannot be maintained a system of the same uniformity that is now established, and open the whole matter to favoritism, which in the older commonwealths has resulted in the placing of incompetents in the schools of the districts. This is to be deplored wherever it occurs and to be avoided wherever possible. It is a fact that the literacy of the islands has been commended all over the nation, and to permit any falling off in the standard of the schools now, would be a reflection upon the quality of the citizenship of the Territory.

The question of expense must enter into every discussion as to the capacity of the counties to keep up the schools to their standard. Reference to the last report of the Board of Education shows that the schools of the Territory cost the people much more than is realized from the school tax. The smaller counties are the ones which would suffer and for the purpose of comparison, it is fair to take the proposed county of West Hawaii. In the five districts which are to compose that county the school tax, as reported, amounted to \$12,046, while the expenses of the schools was \$37,066.88. This discrepancy of \$25,000 would have to be met out of the taxation of the county, which was in the aggregate only, in round numbers, \$75,000. The balance it will appear at once is too small to permit the carrying out of the scheme of improvements which is deemed necessary.

Taking this county as a criterion the loss of the people will be more than simply the possible falling in the standard, as they will have to pay a large tax if they would keep up the schools to where they have been in the past, and where they must be to maintain the degree which is needed to make the citizenship what it should be under the American flag.

The question of school buildings is a separate one, and might well be the subject of discussion. It may be that it would be well to place their control in the hands of the county supervisors, and thus make it possible to have schools wherever there is sufficient population to demand buildings. If there could be a combination, the tutelage of the youth in the hands of the Territorial board and the maintenance of the buildings under county control, the dual system might be productive of the best results.

ROCKEFELLER TURNED DOWN.

It has been a favorite cry of the half-baked, unwashed political orator that Republicans always are the friends of capital as against labor interests. This has been made slogan ever so often and the presence behind the Democratic band of such men as William M. Whitney and the late Senator Calvin Coolidge, of Ohio, has never in the least disconcerted leaders who seek a cry rather than facts.

Now however comes a direct refutation, and with such facts beside it that the people must recognize hereafter that the dominant party of the nation is not only the party of progress and prosperity but also that of the people. The passage of the anti-trust bill is one thing, the way in which it was done a commentary on party integrity and the sharp rebuke administered to Trusts attempting to control or dictate legislation must stand as conclusive evidence as to the ranging of Republicans on the side of the consuming public.

John D. Rockefeller, the head of the Standard Oil Company, made the direct attempt to place his finger on the anti-trust bill a week ago and the rebuke came in the form of agreement to the obnoxious publicity clause of the Department of Commerce Law and unanimous passage of the Littlefield bill in the House. The form of the attempt at dictation is in itself insulting. Six United States Senators are reported to have received messages signed by Rockefeller of which the substance is as follows:

"We are opposed to any anti-trust legislation. Our counsel, Mr. _____, will see you. It must be stopped."

It was not until Mr. _____ arrived that the indignation of the Senators was voiced and the frigidity of the reception which awaited him was such that he lost no time in getting back to New York and then came action.

There may be even yet public ventilation of the subject for some of the members of Congress are righteously indignant. One Senator of long experience said:

"No such formidable weapon ever has been put into the hands of one man in another in any legislative contest as was put in my hands by the sender of that telegram. If necessary, I will read it in my place in the Senate and read it. Then we will see whether any votes are to be recorded against the legislation at which these efforts are being directed."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

A. Sunter has published the following questions which he asks the Advertiser to answer:

1. "Can an American farmer do as well in Hawaii as in California?"

He can sell his milk, butter, poultry, hogs and eggs for more than they will bring in California, raise all his vegetables and most of his fruit and in the meantime be growing special products which will pay better than the average special farm products of California do today.

That is to say, pineapples are better than oranges or lemons at present prices, sisal is better than wheat, vanilla beans are better than raisin grapes, high-grade bananas are better than zinfandel grapes.

2. "If he decided to come here, is it not true that the cost of coming, together with the great expense of finding, and getting located on a suitable piece of land (that is, if there is any suitable land to be had) would not be sufficient to buy a small farm at home, where a good living could be made for himself and family?"

The cost of moving from New England to Nebraska and the incidental costs of getting located would suffice for buying a small farm at home. Any change to distant parts costs money; but millions of people have not let that fact stand in the way of improving their condition. As to "suitable land," inquiry of the Land Commissioner or a study of the statistical report which he took to Washington a year or two ago, will reassure anybody on that point. There are over 75,000 acres of unoccupied public land on Oahu alone, the worst of which will grow sisal, chickens, hogs and certain other products. Even the bare slopes of the Waianae range, where the conditions are almost precisely like those of Italy, have produced excellent olives. The people who turned Utah into a garden spot were infinitely worse off as regards soil, rainfall and general prospects, when they arrived there than people would be who settled on the most forbidding tracts in Hawaii. They made a living, a market and a rich agricultural State.

3. "If he succeeds in finding a suitable piece of land, will he be satisfied with the conditions as to residence, and cultivation imposed by the Government, covering a period of several years, before the land can be patented?"

The conditions are practically the same as regards time of occupation and residence as those imposed by the United States land laws and are necessary to keep the farms out of the hands of mere speculators. What is wanted on the land is the farmer who will raise crops; not the speculator who will raise nothing on it but the price. Nor is it advisable to give graziers the chance to gobble up all the land through dummy homesteaders.

4. "Will he require much capital to enable him to tide over the period of three or five years necessary to grow a crop of coffee, sisal, vanilla, and kindred products, or will the vegetables that he will grow, support him and family, and repay him for the expense incurred?"

The farmer here as elsewhere will need some capital. He must build, buy tools, stock, groceries, clothing, etc., and the plants, trees or cuttings for his special products cannot be had for nothing. The fairly well-to-do farmer who wants to do better, is the man for Hawaii.

5. "Can the average American farmer successfully sell vegetables, or will he be in competition with Asiatics, or Portuguese? And will he not lose caste if he engages in farming in Hawaii?"

There is a man living far up the Manoa valley who is successfully selling vegetables every day to families who prefer them to the Chinese product. If there were enough white men in the business to maintain a sales depot in town and send out wagons or to assure middlemen a regular and plentiful supply, the returns at the current prices for vegetables should be good. But we do not advocate small farming of this kind as a business; merely as a help to livelihood while export products are growing. As to "caste" the Advertiser does not recommend small farming as a means of breaking into society. It is not an occupation for leaders of the German but for plain, working American citizens, of the type that supplied the country with Abraham Lincoln and some other good men.

6. "If he is an exceptional man, and successfully passes through the probationary period, will he continue to do all the farm work himself, or will he, like the sugar planters, employ Asiatic labor to help him out?"

Farmers like other men get their labor as cheaply as they can. Probably they would employ some Asiatics, but as farms do not need to be so large here as in Kansas, the farmer and his sons and daughters, if he has any, can do a great deal for themselves. The writer has seen a man and one helper do pretty well with a ten acre orange tract in California, except in picking season.

7. "Is it not true that his children will have to mix with inferior races? Will not the children intermarry with, and his descendants have the blood of Asia in their veins?"

There is little intermarriage here between whites and Asiatics; considerable between whites and natives. The more white settlers that come in, the wider and the more available will be the social conditions and opportunities of white men. This paper is not working to put a white family here and there in the midst of aliens; but to open up suitable tracts where white people will settle as producing communities and intermarry with each other. If enough farmers come, the future will take care of itself, just as it did when the American pioneers settled among the Indians and among the Mexicans of the far southwest.

8. "Did the old residents of thirty or more years ago, continue their farming operations? Did they not all leave it for the more profitable sugar farming?"

As a rule the old residents, like farmers elsewhere, went into the forms of agriculture that paid them best, cane-raising and grazing in particular. But the sugar land is now mostly taken up and the product does not pay as well as it used to. Large capital is needed to embark in it. This paper is arguing for the small farmer, not the plantation magnate, and pointing out what he may find to do. And it holds that if Hawaii is to have any general prosperity after the bonanza days of sugar have gone for good, it will have to develop all its resources and do it through the kind of men who have built up the great mainland States and Territories.

9. "Wahiawa Colony is a success. Can it be duplicated? Would it have been a success, except for the water they developed and sold to the Waialua Plantation?"

Wahiawa colony is a success because white men went there and applied themselves with industry and good judgment to the work in hand. When they required water they got it as other communities might on these Islands of high mountains and abundant rainfall. The need of irrigation is much less severely felt here than in California.

Finally, every objection made to small farming in Hawaii has been directed in the pioneer days against every State and Territory in the Union. Daniel Webster opposed the annexation of California on the ground that the soil was worthless, and a representative of the government, sent in the early days to survey the San Joaquin valley, pronounced it an irreclaimable desert. Today California ranks fifth in wealth among the States of the Union and eighth in the value of farm products, while the San Joaquin is one of the granaries of the world. Yet for a large portion of the most productive areas of California there are six months when no rain falls; and in the southern citrus belt the average annual rainfall is less than the monthly precipitation in most parts of Hawaii. This Territory has rain, climate and soil fit for small farming as well as large farming and attempts to discourage the small ventures are an affront to good citizenship.

Mother Gulick, at ninety-nine, seems to have done very well in the "dangerous climate" of Honolulu, and she has always drunk the water of the country. So has Mother Parker, aged ninety-five. There is a large colony of very old people here whose lives are singularly inapposite to any demonstration of local unhealthfulness.

Newspapers which advocate Governors of thirty have no reason to complain of Attorney Generals of thirty-three.

The large farmer has succeeded in Hawaii and the small farmer should now have his chance.

FIGHTING THE TRUSTS.

The passage of the anti-trust bill by Congress, the first step toward complete regulation of great aggregations of capital for the monopoly of some line of trade, marks a step toward the control of the people over corporations whose methods of doing business are opposed to the best public policy. The weapon which is to be used in this instance is publicity and with practically the same provisions in the Littlefield bill and the Department of Commerce measure it seems certain that the people will know just what the great companies are doing.

The Littlefield bill, which passed the House a week ago without dissenting voice represents the utmost in publicity and is in fact the Knox bill, and so must be taken as representing the administration's views on that feature of the campaign against monopolies.

The bill as passed requires corporations "hereafter organized" to file returns covering their articles of incorporation, financial composition, etc., with the Interstate Commerce Commission on penalty of being restrained from engaging in interstate commerce; prescribes penalties for false returns, etc. The Commission is given authority in its discretion to call for similar returns from existing corporations doing an interstate business. The Commission is given power to compel the answer to questions and a fine of not to exceed \$5000 is imposed for failure to obey the Commission in this respect.

Rebates by carriers is made punishable with a fine of not less than \$1000, and corporations violating the provisions of this section are forbidden the use of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. Carriers are prohibited from knowingly transporting articles produced, manufactured or sold in violation of the Sherman act. In cases of prosecutions no person is to be excused from testifying on the ground that such testimony would tend to incriminate him, but for such testimony the witness is not to be prosecuted.

The Circuit Courts are given jurisdiction in cases of violation, and it is made the duty of the district attorney to institute proceedings to prevent violations, and individuals damaged by violations are given authority to sue.

The success of the promoters of this measure bids fair to bring about a condition favorable to the completion of the program of President Roosevelt. The rebate feature may be strengthened by a special message in which case honest competition may be said to be fairly on the way.

London cable correspondents say Emperor William looks haggard and is on the verge of physical collapse which he can escape only by a long rest. The Emperor is a type of the strenuous liver who must have some exciting absorbing interest to keep his mind employed. For many years he has managed to keep correspondents and emissaries as well watching him closely and it is periodically expected that the breaking down rumor shall be started. Reports however do not come from such sources, or backed by such authority that they need cause any great apprehension. The German Emperor surely will be well enough to furnish a surprise before the Balkan difficulty is ended.

It would be in line with progressive advertising for the Tourist Commission to persuade Rockefellers to come and try the pot remedy for that stomach trouble, and then claim the million he offers to exploit the cure and secure other millionaire patients.

The bill limiting private fortunes to \$10,000,000 is not dangerous. It was introduced by Wellington of Maryland, who secured notoriety by not being sorry for the assassination of President McKinley.

Now that danger from without is past, Castro will devote himself to making it warm for revolutionists. He will probably realize that an American would be of service there as well.

A Kansas Senator has introduced a bill prohibiting the eating of snakes. There is fame waiting for the man who can legislate out of existence those that are merely seen.

London admits a crisis is near in the Balkans, but that is no new view for London to express.

It is a long road from the Balkans to Constantinople.

Letters from the Hedemanns give the information that they expect to reach Honolulu Feb. 24th.

Miss Minnie Williams, the only woman survivor on the raft that carried the people from the wrecked Walla Walla, arrived in the Mowea and is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett.

If YOUR CHILDREN are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving the remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and drugists Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

It is much to be hoped that the Legislature will hold a caucus this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the party headquarters for the purpose of outlining a course of action during the session which opens on Wednesday. There are a score of applicants for the various places and a vote will be taken as to the men who will fill them. Members of the lower house said yesterday that the caucus would not be binding and that the election on Wednesday would have to be depended upon to finally settle all contests. Nearly every member of the two houses is now here.

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

News was received by wireless yesterday of the death of W. I. Rose, an old resident of Eilo.

W. H. Cornwell has presented to Bishop Mueuen an ancient Hawaiian "hula" which was used as a soft of a sled in the fourteenth century.

Honolulu people have received formal invitations to attend the Osaka Exposition. The invitations are issued by Baron T. Horata, Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and vice-president of the Exposition.

It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. Father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take which will enable him to take his place in field." Miss Ada Dory, Sidney, Iowa.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are join that are inflamed and swollen rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying low, and their condition is common worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. Father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take which will enable him to take his place in field." Miss Ada Dory, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAFER & CO.—Import and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

JEWELLERS & COOKES.—Robert Lewis & C. M. Cookes—Importers and dealers in lumber and building material. Office, 46 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Chimney of every description made.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE—Honolulu, February 16, 1901.

TURKEY IS NOW READY TO PUT A QUARTER MILLION OF MEN INTO THE FIELD

Thousands of Macedonians Gather at Sofia and Enter Protest Against the Arrest of Revolutionists.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—Edhem Pasha, who has been given supreme command of the Turkish forces, has completed plans for the mobilization of an army of a quarter million of men.

The Porte has received pacific assurances from all the Powers. Bulgarian plans for army mobilization are reported here as finished.

SOFIA, Feb. 15.—A great meeting of Macedonians, attended by probably 10,000 men and women, was held today and strong protests were made against the arrest of revolutionists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—The Press has been instructed to refrain from the publication of articles hostile to Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In government circles it is now admitted that a crisis in the Balkans is at hand.

HOW LONDON VIEWS THE DUEL OF BEAR AND TURK

NEW YORK, February 7.—A cable to the Sun from London says: It is beginning to be borne in upon the English public mind that great complications are imminent in the East which threaten more serious humiliation than is possible in Venezuela, and it is hoped that the field will be cleared of other complications before the new crisis becomes acute.

Each day's news tends to strengthen the belief that the day of the Turk's last struggle to retain his foothold in Europe is close at hand. Russia's determination sooner or later to acquire Constantinople is a recognized factor in European politics. British prejudice is so strong against Russia in these days that English observers almost invariably see malevolent ambition in every act of the Czar's Government. Making all due allowances for this prejudice, however, it is impossible not to share the English suspicion and belief of the present moment that Russia has determined that the time is now ripe for the realization of her great ambition, and that she intends in the present year to extend her domain to the Bosphorus. This belief is undoubtedly shared by the Turk himself, and the news of the Sultan's decision to mobilize nearly a quarter of a million of men is partial evidence thereof.

The Turkish view of the situation is lucidly set forth in the Pall Mall Gazette by a Turkish staff officer, who served in the last Russo-Turkish war. He says: "There have been many false alarms, but this spring trouble will come. One convincing sign is to be found in the circumstances of Count Ignatieff's tour of the Balkans in commemoration of Russian victories, which were not a sufficient motive for his speeches. These were of a sort calculated to make mischief. In fomenting trouble he was carrying out the solid policy of the Russian Foreign Office."

There will be no serious rising in Macedonia until Russia gives the word. If Russia gives the word it will be because she is sure of a free hand without interference from other powers. The indications at present are that Russia has a free hand. Since Lord Salisbury's speech about putting money on the wrong horse, Russia has held that England does not count in Balkan politics. France is Russia's ally, and may be presumably relied upon to keep Germany quiet. Some small concession on the Adriatic coast would easily conciliate any objection that Italy might be disposed to raise, and there can be no doubt of an understanding between Russia and Austria.

The war will be a duel between Russia and Turkey, but the result of such a war is not a foregone conclusion. Whatever may be inefficient in Turkey, the army is efficient. It is a far better army than twenty-five years ago, and even then it was very good. The main difference between conditions then and now is that then Turkey had command of the sea. Now Russia has it. The truth is that the whole situation is only just beginning to impress itself upon Englishmen. There has been no sign thus far of a popular demand that Great Britain should interpose forcibly to thwart Russia's ambition. It is assumed, of course, that Egypt will fall to England's lot. But Russia is not yet in Constantinople, and it may be a long time before she gets there. The point for immediate consideration is the indication, which grows stronger every day, that she has decided to put the issue to the test, and that before the year is much older.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Four hundred Americans gathered this evening and with appropriate ceremonies commemorated the fifth anniversary of the destruction of the American battleship Maine.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The new first class battleship Maine, designed to take the place in the Navy occupied by the vessel destroyed five years ago at Havana, was launched today.

The Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana at 9:45 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 15, 1898. Two hundred and fifty-three men on the vessel were either drowned or killed. This calamity brought on our war with Spain. Many of the victims were unable to get on deck from their quarters and went down with the vessel, which sank within three minutes after the explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Facts brought out in the legislative investigation of the charges of bribery affecting members of the Pilots commission are highly sensational. Commissioner Alexander admits that Pilot Tyson paid \$4250 for his job.

A committee of five members of the California legislature have been investigating charges that the Pilot Commission, and chiefly Pilot Commissioner Charles H. S. Pratt, had offered to accept bribes in exchange for positions as pilots.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 15.—There has been heavy loss on the cattle and sheep ranges of Utah, Idaho and Wyoming by reason of the extreme cold.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 15.—A severe blizzard is raging throughout the Missouri river region.

LA GUAYRA, Feb. 15.—The blockade of Venezuelan ports has now been raised and the people are celebrating the event. Activities against the revolutionists will now begin.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—Severe earthquakes have been reported from the region about Guadalupe.

COLLINS DIES IN AGONY FROM HIS THREE WOUNDS

Maniac Who Ran Amuck Passes Away Without Recovering Consciousness—Left an Address and Weapon at Former Boarding House.

The man who ran amuck in the vicinity of Pilgrim and Beretania streets on Saturday morning is dead.

When Henry Glass put three bullets from his revolver into the abdomen of John Collins, maniac, in defense of his own life and the life of his brother David, it was not thought probable that the wounded man would recover.

He was taken at once to the Queen's Hospital, and there he lingered in the greatest agony until his death occurred at three o'clock on Sunday morning.

But although Collins was suffering the greatest agony from the time that he was shot until he died, he was not conscious of it. He did not, in fact, recover consciousness at all, but kept rolling from side to side, calling "Mother!" and sometimes "Grandmother!" At times, too, he would seem to feel the presence of the nurse beside him, and he would address her as "mother." At about ten o'clock Saturday night he began sinking, and from that time onward grew steadily weaker until he died.

Of course he could make no statement of the shooting, nor utter any word that would give the authorities a clue to his family or friends.

The men wounded by Collins in his demoniac race to death were all reported yesterday as doing well. An operation was performed upon Ben Foster, the injured fireman cut with a hatchet over the eye by Collins, at the Hospital yesterday, and while there is a possibility that Foster may lose the sight of the injured eye, the physicians hope for better things. The two brothers Glass are getting along well. There were no arrests made yesterday in the affair, and there may be none, save as a matter of course.

The facts of the case are notorious, and the justification for the shooting so plain that an inquest in the case would be only formal.

The body of Collins will be buried at Pearl City today. It has been ascertained that the man came here from San Francisco, about two years ago.

He was employed in various capacities about the city of some time, losing every position that he obtained because of his habit of drinking to excess, and finally he disappeared altogether from this island.

His friends here did not even know

that he was carrying out the solid policy of the Russian Foreign Office.

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EW PLANTATION'S GAY MASQUERADE

Not since the erection of the new recreation pavilion at Ewa plantation has there been such a unique and brilliant assemblage as that which gathered there on Saturday evening at a Valentine party.

The function took the form of a masquerade ball and the participants comprised not only the social folk of that very live community,

but many of the young people of Honolulu also accepted the invitation to enjoy the festival of the popular saint.

Manager and Mrs. Renton of the plantation were present and joined heartily in the gayety.

Almost every character of interest was represented by the numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen and many of the costumes were strikingly original and elaborate in design.

The command to unmask came between 9 and 10 o'clock and later on in the evening a bountiful repast was provided for the guests by the ladies of Ewa.

Among those present were the following:

Miss Fisher, Spanish lady; Miss Hutchins, colonial dame; Mr. W. A. Anson, school girl; Mrs. T. O'Dowd, domino; T. O'Dowd, the faithful husband; Miss Eklund, St. Valentine; C. E. Eklund, soldier; Miss Gunnison, Tambourine girl; Mrs. Roberts, Hawaiian lady; Mrs. Rice, gypsy; Mrs. Swift, coon; D. G. May, dairy maid; Miss Gunderson, flower girl; R. N. Davis, Bluebeard; Mrs. Murdock, domino; Mr. Beakbane, Li Hung Chang; Miss Agnes Alexander, colonial dame; H. C. Schmidt, Nothing at all; C. M. Roberts, Bulgarian warrior; David Douglas, colored dude; Alexander McKeever, courtier; Miss Damon, colonial dame; Miss Craig, Portia; Miss Cross, Little Bo Peep; Miss J. M. Danforth, coon; Miss Ritchie, Queen of Hearts; Mrs. Rosawell, Ambolina Snow; Miss Boswell, swell coon lady; Mrs. Chas. Crane, gypsy; Mrs. Jennings, lady in black; Mrs. Eklund, peasant; Mr. Chase, Noah; Mrs. Douglass, Mother Goose; Mrs. Dr. Davis, colonial dame; Miss Nora Davis, February; Miss Alice Brown, Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Mary Gunn, Juliet; Dr. Davis, plantation darky.

Nearly Girdled Globe.

The Executive Secretary has received a cablegram which has probably covered as much distance as any cablegram on record.

It was sent from Honolulu and nearly girdled the globe before it reached its destination.—*Maui Times*.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS—The

Executive Secretary has received a cablegram which has probably covered as much distance as any cablegram on record.

It was sent from Honolulu and nearly girdled the globe before it reached its destination.—*Maui Times*.

LIEUT. SAM LESLIE AND HENRY EXPLODING

OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, RETURNED LAST

EVENING FROM LANAI IN THE STEAMER NO.

84, AFTER HAVING BEEN ON GUARD FOR

MORE THAN A MONTH ON THE ISLAND OF

LANAI OVER THE HAYESDEN PROPERTY

WHICH IS IN LEGAL DISPUTE. BOTH MEN

WERE SOFT TO THEIR LIVES ON LAST FRIDAY

WHEN THEY ATTEMPTED TO GO TO KALAWA

FROM LANAI IN A WHALEBOAT.

AMES OF MINNEAPOLIS CAPTURED BY POLICE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mayor of That City, Indicted for an Attempt at Bribery, Must Answer the Charge Before the Courts.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—Mayor A. A. Ames, of this city, who has been hunted for many weeks by the police, has been arrested in New Hampshire.

Ames was indicted by the grand jury last June. It was charged that the mayor endeavored to have his secretary, Thomas R. Brown, appointed sheriff by the county commissioners, when it became evident that Philip Megaarden would be removed from the office by the governor for malfeasance.

In attempting to carry out this plan he is alleged to have offered to so arrange matters that the \$20,000 annual income of the sheriff's office should be divided equally between Brown and the three county commissioners who were to vote for him, forming a majority of the board.

Ames has been mayor of Minneapolis four times, having been elected thrice as a democrat and again in November, 1900, after having been out of office for some years, as a republican. He is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as surgeon, and is a G. A. R. man. His administration of the affairs of the city of Minneapolis is said to have been very corrupt. He is alleged to have made a fortune by licensing and levying tribute on every form of vice.

A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE COUNTY MEASURE

A gentleman who has had much to do with the making of laws submits the following as an amendment to Section 1, Chapter 1, of the proposed County Bill.

The territory of Hawaii is hereby divided into five counties as follows:

(a) All the Island of Oahu and all other Islands of the territory not included in the limits of any other county to be called the county of Oahu.

(b) The Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, excepting that portion set apart as a territorial reservation for the care of the lepers, known as the peninsula of Kalaupapa and Kalawao, to be called the county of Maui.

(c) All that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as the districts of North Kohala, South Kohala and Hamakua and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, to be called the county of Waimea.

(d) All that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as the districts of Hilo and Puna and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, to be called the county of Hilo.

(e) All that portion of the Island of Hawaii commonly known as the districts of North Kona, South Kona and Kau, to be called the county of Kona.

(f) All the Islands of Kauai and Niihau and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof to be called the county of Kauai.

Each of said counties shall be a body corporate and politic and as such shall have powers specified in this act and such other powers as are necessarily implied.

GEHR HITS BACK

(Continued from page 1)

50, 51, 52, and 53 of the hearing of April 28, 1902, and at page 127 of Appendix to report, the exhibit of Samuel Parker.

This proposed license would have compelled the performance of the conditions accepted by the licensee.

Ask the land office of the United States if the proposed bill will compel the Hawaii Ditch Co. to comply with the terms which the bill attempts to impose, and you may find that the terms imposed by the officials of the Territory of Hawaii, and accepted by Samuel Parker, Ballou, McClanahan, and Gehr et al., are more in harmony with the interests of the Territory, and the planters and homesteaders, to whom Parker et al. and Gehr et al. have made promises, than are the provisions of the bill now under consideration, even with the amendments which were not considered until after objection had been made by Gehr in the House, and before your Committee.

After accepting the conditions of the proposed license, agreed to by Parker (see Appendix, page 127, Parker's exhibit), the Hawaii Ditch Co. comes to Washington, introduces in Congress, in both House and Senate, the bills, Senate 3385 and H. R. 9843, and urges their passage.

Neither of these bills contains conditions or restrictions of any kind, and grants right of eminent domain over all private lands affected. House bill 11,997 was introduced as a substitute for House R. bill 9843, after a contest by Gehr.

A comparison of these bills with the proposed license, required by the officials of the Territory of Hawaii, and accepted by Parker, Ballou, McClanahan, Gehr, Jones, et al., will prove instructive.

NO FAVOR ASKED, SIMPLY JUSTICE.

You, gentlemen of this Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, are men who control affairs of National importance.

You are busy men with much to occupy your attention.

The Kohala ditch matter is of minor importance when compared with the other matters which occupy your attention, but still you must pass upon them, and your decision is of vital importance to others.

Will you not, before you cast your vote in this matter, read carefully the entire testimony given in this case?

Its passage will cause irreparable injury. Its defeat will harm no interest not seeking undue advantage through improper methods.

ARTHUR C. GEHR.

NOTICE-BOARDS FOR INSURANCE CO.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. AGENTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Director—Henry Waterhouse, Tom
May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney,
J. A. McCandless.

Bollicts the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sale and Purchase of Foreign Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass book, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

WATCHES

The Timekeeping King

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for \$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specialists at \$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Gardening Calendar Based on 1902 Plantings at Kamehameha Farm, Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sow in a well-drained, sheltered location for transplanting:	Duplicate all sowings which may have failed in January and in addition plant in open field providing ground permits working:	All seeds sown in January and February may be sown in March with good success and if the earlier months proved unusually wet and windy better success may be expected excepting peas.	What applies to March is good for April.	Beans, Corn and the Melon tribe thrive from May plantings providing insect pests are kept down.	Beans and Squash (the hard skinned sorts) do fairly well in June. Make it hard to grow corn.	Give your land a holiday during July and August. It will have become compacted and tired from excessive watering and cropping during the earlier months.	Begin planting Beans and Sweet Corn.	Now a succession of Beans and Corn. Sweet potatoes in five varieties planted from slips during October, 1902, withstood storms of November, December and January and are now, February 15, yielding an enormous crop of splendid tubers.	All quick maturing crops as Radish, Lettuce, Beets, etc., do well in November.	A venturesome gardener may now sow all plants intended for transplanting in December. If the spring proves fine, he will have sown a month.	
Artichoke											
Asparagus											
Broccoli											
Brussels Sprouts											
Cabbage											
Cauliflower											
Celeri											
Collards											
Egg Plant											
Kale											
Okra											
Parsley											
Rhubarb											
Tomatoes											
Herbs											
If ground is well-drained and protected, from winds, sow without transplanting:											
Beets											
Carrots											
Lettuce											
Pea											
Radish											
Turnips											

WHEN TO PLANT FLOWERS IN HONOLULU.

Aster—Plant seed in January; bloom in May; can be planted up to June.

Pansies—Plant seed in September, November and December; bloom in January, February and March.

Chrysanthemums—Transplant in June, July and August; bloom between October and December.

Chinese Pinks—Sow seed in any warm month up to September.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Once more fire claims occupy a large share of the attention of the business people and that to an extent which is warranted by the developments. The fact is that the way seems clear for an early settlement of the many points which surround the payment of the remainder of the money necessary for the liquidation of the awards, and what is better still, it is coming in a way which promises to add materially to the circulating medium of the Territory. No news in connection with the whole matter has been received with greater satisfaction than that a disbursing agent with the million is coming, with the sending forward of sugars there will be ample credits on the mainland, and the importation of money will have to come.

Some facts have been brought to light in the investigations as to a local market for the issue of bonds, which are encouraging too, to the business people. It has been the popular belief that a large amount of the fire claims warrants have passed out of the hands of the original claimants, and into the banks and large houses. This was believed to have been done to a very large extent by the merchants of the Oriental section, and the opinion of the business folk was that the annoyance connected with the collection of the monies would be great. The suggestion made in these columns some weeks ago, that perhaps the payment of the remainder of the awards might be expedited by the taking of one third of the amounts due, in bonds, by the claimants, was taken up by Secretary Carter and he went to the banks and the large houses for the purpose of ascertaining their feeling in the matter, and learning as well what proportion of the bond issue could be provided for in this way.

While it is of course impossible to give exact figures covering the holdings of the various institutions, the fact was developed that the banks and greater business houses do not hold warrants to exceed \$150,000, if the statements of a few are borne out by later investigations covering all of them. This is indeed cheering news, for it means that despite the hard times the losers by the great fire have held on to their claims, have weathered the financial storm safely thus far, and now are ready to receive the full amount of their awards, without discounts at the hands of persons who have carried them. This would incline one to the belief that the million of the government once it is disbursed here, would be put into immediate circulation. There seems, however, little chance that there could be advantage taken of the plan for payments in bonds, for the reason that the great majority of the claims are for such small sums. Thus some 6,500 of the total of the claims are for amounts of less than \$1,000. The 250, in round numbers, range from simply a few dollars above that sum to the heaviest award of \$4,000 to the Kaumakapili church.

Governor Dole tells me that he thinks to secure immediate payment it may be necessary to organize a plan for the local absorption of the bonds, but from the opinions of financial men, there appears to be a belief that there will be found a mainland market for them. Legislators have given assurance to Secretary Carter, that they will assist in every way in the making of preparations for immediate marketing of bonds, but how far they may go in a question. It would appear that Congress had intended that the burden which is to be assumed by the Territory shall be only of four per cent interest on the issue. The suggestion has been made that the Territory might, by the appropriation of a sum for expenses, make the bonds of a higher rate by the addition of a substantial premium, but this would be transparent and in the opinion of some persons, illegal.

The transfer of the silver coin of the Islands to the vaults of the First National bank for transmission, goes on briskly. The Alameda brought last evening \$150,000 more silver for the bank, and there is being piled up in its vaults the Kalakaua coins at a great rate. President Brown told me that the redemption was progressing in a manner entirely satisfactory to him, and that further shipments of silver would be made when the offerings demanded it.

The slight increase in the price of raw sugar means little to local producers, and in the face of the condition of the plantings and the crops as well is hard to understand. The reports of the refined market show that the consumption is very low, and the stocks of granulated large, everywhere. This condition will not permit any purchases, for every one of the great refineries, excepting only Arbuckles', is shut down and will not be started again until there is a perceptible advance in the market. The discrepancy between beets and centrifugals grows, the London prices of the former being 1 1/4 above the prices of a year ago. All of this is taken to mean that when the price begins to ascend it will do so with a bound. Meanwhile the shipping of the first sugar is going on and very soon the loading of the fleet of hookers for around the Horn will begin.

The reports from the plantations continue to be encouraging and the annual meetings of the month are expected to bring good to all of the stockholders. There have been a street full of rumors as to the possible changes in alignment of the plantations in various sections, but there has developed a solidarity here which in one instance at least prevented the taking up of an opportunity to purchase a control of one of the best estates for the simple reason that had it been done the agency would have passed from local control.

The prices during the past week have shown little change, the principal point of interest being the advance of Pioneer to par, on a sale of fourteen shares, this being a jump from the last reported sale of \$7.50. Hawaiian Sugar also advanced \$1.50 on a sale of twenty-five shares at \$23. Ewa was strong at \$42.25, the ruling rate, and several large blocks went on the market and the buyers are still willing to take the stock. There was a sale of ten shares at \$24.50. Waialua fell off to \$52.50 for fifteen, and the same number of shares of Kihel sold at \$7.

In the miscellaneous list there was some buying of Wilder Steamship. There has been no recent trading in the stock which was quoted at par. One sale of 100 shares made the price \$35 and as there was still a demand an offering of fifty-four shares sent it up to \$40. It is understood that the holding of the principal owners is being strengthened and that there will be still further purchases in the same quarter. Inter Island seemed to feel the advance for forty-two shares sold at \$110, a fine jump. The buying is being done by a director of the company who is making up a good block. There was a slight fall in the bond market, \$4,000 of Ewa bonds being rated at \$100 and \$6,000 of O. R. & L. Co. at \$104 flat. Sugar on Hawaii reported by Admiral Beckley as follows: Olaa, 31,200; Waialua, 5800; Hawi Mill, 2700; Wainuku, 10,000; Pepeekeo, 9500; Honomu, 4200; Hakalau, 16,000; Laupahoehoe, 8000; Ookala, 5300; Kukalau, 4500; Hamakua, 10,000; Paauhau, 3000; Honokaa, 4800; Kukuhale, 3000; Punaluu, 12,000; Honupo, 1515.

CARELESS MOTHERS

THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH SUFFERING.

Many a Woman Can Trace the Cause of Her Trouble to Neglected Girlhood. One of the Exceptions.

Three-fourths of the women who are suffering could truthfully say that their mothers are to blame for their trouble. Perhaps, the proportion is even greater. How grateful then must be the woman whose prudent mother brought her safely through the critical period of her girlhood, guarded her health and fitted her for perfect womanhood. Such was the case with Mrs. A. L. Luckie, of 419 Lindenwood avenue, St. Charles, Mo. She says:

"When I was fourteen years old, I was afflicted like many girls upon arriving at about that age and the credit is due my mother and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I came through it safely. In addition to the trouble mentioned I was so pale that it seemed my veins were empty of blood. I was delicate and without strength or ambition. But my mother gave me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and a few boxes restored me to health and brought good color to my cheeks."

"Later on in life I used this remedy again with just as good results and now we always keep them in the house. I am now regular and I am in excellent health, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure cases like this because they go to the root of the disease. Other remedies act on the symptoms—these marvelous vegetable pills remove the cause of the trouble. Not only have they cured hundreds of cases similar to Mrs. Luckie's but they have proven themselves to be an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood and weakened nerves—two fruitful causes of nearly all the ills to which humankind is heir. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y."

FATHER VALENTIN IS HONORED

Father Valentin was accorded a reception on Saturday evening in the vestry room adjoining St. Augustine's chapel at Waikiki, which was largely attended. The reception was given in honor of Father Valentin's patron, Saint Valentine, he having taken the name when he entered the religious order to which he now belongs.

The room was attractively decorated

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crust, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines eminent properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor,

Consisting of CUTICURA SCAR, to cleanse the skin of crust and scales, and to stop the bleeding; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and sooth and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. 1 SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humors, with loss of hair, when all fail. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LESON'S LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted that he had been sworn to. See the Times, July 12, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep when EXHAUSTED, HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when EXHAUSTED. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

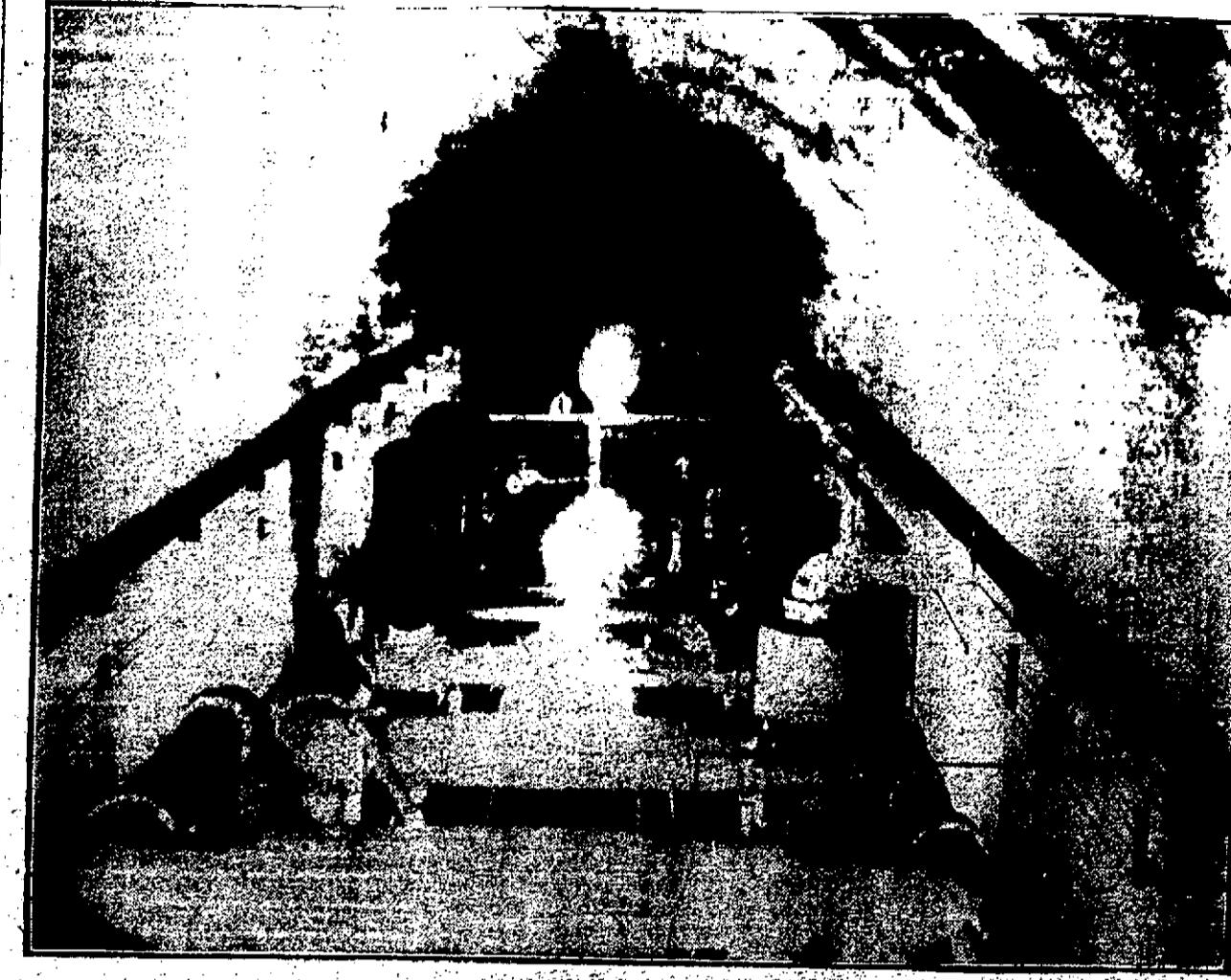
The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative for NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CH

MODEL PUMPING PLANT PLACED IN A GREAT SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER



ARRIVALS.

Saturday, Feb. 14.
T. K. K. S. Nippon Maru, Green, from China and Japan.
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco.
W. S. S. Kinau, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.
W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.
Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Jensen, from Beira to Port Townsend, in distress, ninety-one days out.
Am. schr. Forest Home, Elverson, from Hakodate to San Francisco, in distress, thirty-eight days out.
Am. bark S. N. Castle, Nilson, from San Francisco.
A. H. S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from San Francisco.

Sunday, Feb. 15.

I. I. S. S. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
I. I. S. S. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
I. I. S. S. Waialeale, Mosher, from Kauai ports.
I. I. S. S. Iwalani, Piltz, from Kauai ports.
W. S. S. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
W. S. S. Kaialani, Dower, from Hawaii ports.
Am. schr. E. B. Jackson, Maas, from Newcastle.
H. M. S. S. Miowera, Hemming, Victoria.

DEPARTURES.

Saturday, Feb. 14.
T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Green, for San Francisco.

Sunday, Feb. 15.

H. A. S. S. Nevada, Weedon, for Kauai.
Am. bark Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.
Am. bark Encore, Palmgren, for Puget Sound.

PASSENGER LISTS.

The Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall brought the following passengers from the Island of Kauai yesterday: W. G. Sheldon, W. H. Tell, Mrs. W. H. Tell, Miss A. Tell, Miss A. Thomas, Pong Wong, C. W. McLeod, F. B. Boyden, Mrs. Ochiai, Miss Ochiai, Mr. Abana, Dr. Sloggett, Mrs. Correa and two children, O. H. Wong, Lee Yong.

The following passengers came on the Claudine: S. T. Alexander, W. M. Alexander, H. P. Baldwin and wife, A. Berg, Mrs. A. Paris, H. L. Sham and wife, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., R. R. Catton, A. G. Correa, W. G. Taylor, Mrs. C. Freitas and three children, E. R. Adams, Henry Davis, J. H. Fuller, S. E. Kauai and wife, Miss M. Kauai, Miss M. Hapuna, Captain W. Weir, wife and two children, J. H. S. Kauai, Ah You, Sing You, D. Richards and wife, Mrs. Bailey, M. Richards, Sister Helena and girl, Miss Tavener, S. Honpo and wife, J. E. Brumley and wife, Ting Ah Ling, A. H. Braymer and wife, Miss L. Kuana, B. F. Dillingham, E. B. Pond and wife, P. P. and wife, F. Kohler, H. M. Deguchi.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Allen A., American schooner, Schrage, Bureka, Feb. 16.

Andromeda, Nor. bk., Iquique, Sept. 22, in distress.

Andrew Welch, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, Feb. 5.

Alpina, Am. schr., Birkholm, Newcastle, Feb. 6.

Coronado, Am. bark, Porter, San Francisco, Jan. 24.

Clarence S. Bement, Am. sp., Grant, Yokohama, Feb. 1.

Carrier Dove, Am. schr., Jensen, Feb. 14.

Cottage Home, Am. schr., Elverson, Feb. 14.

E. B. Jackson, Am. schr., Maas, Newcastle, Feb. 15.

Eldorado, Am. schr., Smith, Newcastle, Feb. 7.

George W. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, Nanaimo, Feb. 2.

Helene, Am. schr., Christiansen, San Francisco, Dec. 26.

Henry K. Hall, Am. schr., Piltz, Newcastle, Jan. 21.

Kenilworth, Am. sp., Taylor, Oyster Bay, Feb. 2.

Louisiana, Am. bk., Halcrow, Newcastle, Feb. 4.

R. C. Slade, Am. schr., Sonerud, Gray's Harbor, Feb. 7.

S. N. Castle, Am. bark, Nilson, Feb. 14.

Shipping Notes.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
The Alameda brought \$200,000 in treasure to this city.

The Kinau came into port from her regular trip yesterday, and reports very rough weather off the Island of Hawaii.

The big freighter Nebraskan, of the Hawaiian-American Line, came in yesterday from San Francisco. She brought the rigging for the old Andromeda.

Lieutenant Dean, who was a thorough passenger on the Nippon Maru yesterday, is the hero who, with twenty-five soldiers, stood off about 500 Filipinos just outside the city of Manila and brought all his men alive.

(From Monday's daily.)
The Claudine brought 4,000 bags of sugar on her regular trip to this city yesterday.

The transport Grant is to be converted into a government dredger at the Mare Island Navy Yard. She is needed to dredge the mouth of the Columbia river.

DIED.

ATCHERLEY—At Kawaihae, South Kohala, Hawaii, David Sanford Berkeley Keoilliana Leleio, infant son of Dr. John and Mary Atcherley, born Dec. 11, 1882, died Feb. 12, 1902. (The Times and London daily newspapers, please copy.)

The excruciating pains of Sciatica grow less severe instantly and soon subside when the course of this oft time troublesome nerve is rubbed vigorously with Kickapoo Indian Oil. Anyone who has Sciatica would give a fortune to be rid of it. A fortune isn't necessary for a cure. Kickapoo Indian Oil costing only 25 cents a bottle will do it.

Kickapoo Oil

ROBS SCIATICA OF ITS TERRORS

"I have used your wonderful Kickapoo Indian Oil with the best results. Being Civil Engineer I am subject to Sciatic pains, Cramps from fording streams, sleeping out of doors in tents, etc. I have derived more relief and benefit for these troubles from one bottle of Kickapoo Indian Oil than from a dozen doctors, and this is without exaggerating." —E. R. Wilson, Chippewa, Falls, Wis.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

BOBON DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTOR

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., held this date, the following officers and directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

L. A. Thurston, President.
W. M. Pomroy, Vice-President.
A. W. Pearson, Treasurer.
C. S. Crane, Secretary.
Ed. Dekum, Auditor.

C. S. CRANE,
Secretary Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.,
Honolulu, Feb. 13th, 1903.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. At Chambers, in Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ana Kini of Waipahu, Koolau, Oahu, Deceased. Order of notice of hearing petition for administration.

On reading and filing the petition of J. J. Dunne of Honolulu, alleging that Ana Kini of Waipahu, Koolau, died intestate at Waipahu, Koolau, Oahu, February, A. D. 1891, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner, J. J. Dunne;

It is ordered that Friday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a.m. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lilue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English and Hawaiian languages for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kukoa, newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated at Lilue, February 13th, 1903.
(Signed) J. HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest: JOHN A. PALMER, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

243—Feb. 17, 24, Mar. 3.

NO NEED TO SUFFER SO.

"She bears her sickness patiently; she makes no complaint. How often we hear that said and how it stirs the pity in our hearts. There are plenty of sufferers of whom it is true, of both sexes and all ages. The success of modern science, however, in combating disease is at once a cause for gratitude and wonder. It is well to bear pain patiently, yet is it not better not to be obliged to bear it at all?" "Yes, say we all," if we can only prevent suffering or get rid of it.

Well, the medical art is making a great record along this line in these days. Remedies have been discovered within the past few years which prove how sincere and persevering has been the search after knowledge, and how rich the reward. Chief among these splendid results is

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

now known and used all over the world. For one thing it solves the vexed question of how to employ cod liver oil in consumption and other wasting diseases without doing more harm than good. This alone is a victory second to scarcely any in the history of medicine.

Discarding the objectionable peculiarities of this otherwise valuable drug, the preparation, which is palatable as honey, contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It expels the germs of disease from the blood and supplies flesh and strength to the wasted and feeble body.

It creates appetite and carries your food to nourish you. It is a wholesome medicine guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. Effective from the first dose.

"Never disappoints." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12—Paauhu, 114%; Hawaiian Commercial, 244; Honoka, 112%; Makaweli, 112.5%; Oneone, 120.

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